

KAJEWSKIELLA, A NEW RUBIACEOUS GENUS FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

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With one plate

KAJEWSKIELLA GEN. NOV.

Calycis tubus cylindricus, gracilis; limbi cupularis lobi 5, lineares, elongati, persistentes. Corolla tubularis, in alabastro oblongo-clavata, extus dense villosa, tubo intus glabro; limbi lobi 5, erecti, valvati. Stamina 5, basin paullo supra tubi corollae inserta, filamentis compressis, glabris; antherae dorso affixae, non versatiles, paullo exsertae, lineares, obtusae. Discus annularis. Ovarium 2-loculare; stylus teres, exsertus, stigmatibus punctiformi; ovula numerosa, placentis septo adnatis inserta. Capsula erecta, teres, siliquaeformis, septicide 2-valvis, vetusta epicarpio (demum saepe fibroso) ab endocarpio cartilagineo margine placentifero vel nudo secedente, polysperma. Semina numerosa, adscendentia, minuta, in sicco angulata, testa reticulato-punctata, albumine carnosio; embryo clavato-oblongus. Frutices ramosi, pubescentes. Folia opposita, petiolata, membranacea, lanceolata vel elliptico-lanceolata. Stipulae interpetiolares, triangulari-ovatae, subpersistentes. Racemi simplices, axillares, pauciflori, sub anthesin abbreviati, in fructu longissime pedunculati. Flores majusculi, pubescentes.

Kajewskiella trichantha sp. nov.

Frutex usque ad 5 m. altus; ramulis teretibus vel internodiis superioribus compressis, villosulis; foliis membranaceis, lanceolatis vel elliptico-lanceolatis, 12–25 cm. longis, 3.5–8 cm. latis, utrinque sensim angustatis, basi attenuatis in petiolum decurrentibus, apice acute acuminatis, acumine 1–1.5 cm. longo, margine integris, supra costa villosula lamina consperse et sparsim pilosa, subtus novellis dense adpresse ferrugineo-villosis vetustioribus costa venisque dense et lamina sparsim adpresse villosis, nervis lateralibus utrinsecus 15–20 oblique arcuatis prope marginem adscendentibus, utrinque perspicuis, venulis manifestis vel inconspicuis; petiolo 1.5–5.5 cm. longo, gracili, villosulo; stipulis triangulari-ovatis, 1–1.5 cm. longis, 5–7 mm. latis, longiuscule acuminatis, costa et basin versus \pm adpresse villosulis, marginem versus glabratis, subpersistentibus; racemis axillaribus, ad anthesin 5–7 cm. longis (floribus inclusis), in fructu 6–17 cm. longis, omnino villosulis; floribus 3–7, pedicellatis, pedicellis brevibus basi bracteatis; calycis limbo cupulari, 2.5 mm. longo, lobis linearibus, acutiusculis, 5–7 mm. longis, 1 mm. latis; corolla tubulari vel in alabastro oblongo-clavata, tubo 2.5–3 cm. longo, 6–7 mm. diametro, intus glabro, lobis circiter 7 mm. longis, acutis, erectis vel adscendentibus, intus glabris; staminibus \pm 5–7 mm. supra basin corollae tubi insertis, paullo exsertis,

filamentis compressis, glabris, antheris linearibus, 4 mm. longis, dorso affixis, non versatilibus, rimis introrsum dehiscentibus; disco annulari; stylo tereti, 3.9 cm. longo, stigmatе punctiformi, non papilloso; ovario tubulari, 6–7 mm. longo, vix 1.5 mm. diametro, biloculare; capsula vix 3 cm. longa, 2 mm. diametro, calyce persistente coronata; seminibus numerosis, minutis, reticulato-punctatis.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: Bougainville: Kupei Gold Field, *Kajewski 1659, 1667*, April 1930, alt. 950 and 900 m., rain forest (plant up to 5 m. high, but often found much smaller; buds 4.5 cm. long, 1.3 cm. diameter, beautiful pink, semi-transparent); same locality, *Kajewski 1734* (TYPE), April 1930, alt. 1000 m., rain forest (flowers pink, covered with white hairs).

While working over the Rubiaceae of Papuasias as represented in the Richard Archbold Expeditions collections from New Guinea, and the Brass and Kajewski collections from the Solomon Islands, we found the above cited specimens which we were unable to name to genus, although they clearly belong in the family. For this material we here propose the new genus *Kajewskiella*. At present we are unable to suggest an affinity for it. According to the classification of the family in Engler and Prantl, *Pflanzenfam.* IV. 4: 16. 1891, it seems to belong to the Oldenlandieae. In its ferrugineous-villous indumentum, in its stipules, in the form and texture of the leaves as well as in the venation, and in the minute reticulate-punctate seeds, *Kajewskiella* strongly suggests *Xanthophytum* Reinw., but in its technical characters it is not allied to that genus. The very slender terete capsule is somewhat like an abbreviated fruit of *Dolicholobium* A. Gray; both have septicidal dehiscence, and the exocarp becomes more or less shredded in age as in that genus, and in *Bikkia* Reinw.; the valves of the fruit persist as in the latter genus, and the placentae are either broken free or attached along the margins of the valves. The similarity of these characters, however, is probably only superficial. The fairly large tubular or very narrowly elongate obconical corolla entirely glabrous within, the glabrous stamens attached a little above the base of the corolla (about where it emerges from the calyx), the non-papillate stigma, and the short slender terete capsule seem to offer a combination of characters which we believe worthy of generic recognition.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

PLATE I

FIG. *a*. Flowering branchlet, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; *b*. Flower, $\times 1$; *c*. Flower laid open, $\times 1$; *d*. Fruit, $\times 1$; *e*. Old fruit after dehiscence, $\times 1$; *f*. Portion of placenta to show attachment of ovules, $\times 10$; *g*. Seed, $\times 10$.

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